

HOUSE IS FOR GREAT ARMOR PLATE PLANT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Amendments to the naval appropriation bill to provide for a \$1,000,000 government armor plate plant, for \$2,500,000 instead of \$2,000,000 worth of armor plate, for 2,730 additional sailors, and for a bonus system to encourage the speedy private construction of warships were adopted today by the house sitting as the committee of the whole.

Party lines were broken down on every vote. Twenty-three republicans and two progressives joined the democrats in voting for the armor plate proposal, the final vote being 165 to 91. Thirteen democrats lined up with the republicans on the additional armor plate amendment, which was carried 129 to 103. The bonus and increased personnel amendments were adopted overwhelmingly without roll calls.

Debate on the armor plate amendment which already has been passed as a separate bill in the senate, centered largely around the question of whether the Bethlehem Steel company, the largest private manufacturer of plate, had treated the government fairly in dealings with it.

Representatives Butler and Graham of Pennsylvania waged the fight against the naval committee amendment offering as a substitute an amendment by Mr. Butler looking to a settlement of the controversy between the government and private manufacturers through a federal trade commission. The Butler amendment would have provided for an appropriation for building a government plant, but made its use contingent upon refusal of private manufacturers to accept contracts at prices judged by the commission to be fair.

Representative Shirley of Kentucky in supporting the committee amendment declared his belief that the government should manufacture some part of every article which it uses exclusively, simply to reduce the cost. He attacked the Bethlehem Steel company for its refusal, during a recent congressional inquiry, to reveal the cost of making armor plate.

The Butler amendment was lost, 180 to 125. A proposal by Representative Vane of Pennsylvania to locate the plant at Philadelphia was defeated 255 to 5.

The increase of 2,730 sailors in the navy proposal will be effected by removing the hospital corps from the total number of enlisted men provided by law. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts made a futile attempt to add 2,750 sailors and 700 marines to the bill. Mr. Padgett said the country would have no use for this additional number of marines at this time.

Only a few more amendments will be offered before the closing of debate on Friday. The measure then will be passed and sent to the senate.

MRS. J. E. COWLES MAY BE ELECTED TO HEAD WOMEN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, May 31.—Supporters of Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles of Los Angeles claimed tonight, upon the early returns from the balloting, that she has been elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs by a safe majority over Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath of Tiffin, Ohio. The presidential election was the crowning event of the thirteenth biennial convention of the federation, which closes Friday.

Of the 246 delegates, not more than 1800 voted, it was asserted. The small vote was ascribed to the fact that many of the delegates from the west and middle west left last night for their homes, while others refrained from voting because of warm friendship for both candidates.

Precautions were taken by the local biennial board to prevent electioneering in or about the armory, where the convention sessions are held, and, as a result, workers for the opposing candidates were forced to talk to prospective voters either in the street in front of the armory or in the corridors of their hotels.

There were no contests in the selection of representatives from each state to the board of directors as required by the revision of the by-laws increasing the membership of the board from 15 to 57. The directors elected included:

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Morgan; Colorado, Mrs. W. R. Garrettson; New Mexico, Mrs. George W. Freager; Oklahoma, Mrs. T. Hopes; Texas, Mrs. W. B. Sharp.

Women's dress reform in all its phases was discussed at a conference of the home economics committee. Manufacturers told the audience that it is to their advantage to have a standardized street dress, and they admitted that it is possible, if women will adopt it, to cut dress bills down by half and even more.

Speakers asserted it is possible for women to dress not only well, but with distinction, at a cost of not less than \$5 and not more than \$10 per dress.

The final business of the convention will be taken up tomorrow and a decision will be reached on the question of whether the federation shall affiliate with the International Council of Women, of which Lady Aberdeen is president.

At midnight the tellers still were busily engaged in counting the ballots. It was reported unofficially that the returns from the first six states counted showed 460 votes for Mrs. Cowles against 168 for Mrs. Sneath.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office.

SUIT FILED AT TOMBSTONE TO RECOVER DUTIES ON CATTLE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 31.—Charging that it was defrauded out of \$9,150 in duties by the smuggling of 609 head of cattle, from Mexico into Arizona, three weeks ago, the United States of Mexico filed suit today in the superior court at Tombstone, against Jim Herron and T. J. Donohue of Omaha, Nebraska, alleged owners of the animals. The full amount of duties with interest and costs of action are prayed for by the plaintiff.

S. W. White of Douglas, attorney for the Mexican government, stated today that if this suit is successful he will file a second suit for approximately \$36,000. This is alleged to be the amount of duties due the Mexican government on twenty-five hundred cattle smuggled across the border at Llang's ranch, N. M., by Donohue on the night previous to the smuggling of the six hundred head sued on.

By special agreement the cattle will not be attached pending results of the suit. It is understood that they will be shipped to Wyoming.

Adolfo De la Huerta, who took office two weeks ago as civil governor of Sonora, in a proclamation received here today, expressed the belief that the prohibitory decree against liquor of General P. Elias Calles, former military governor of the state had given "beautiful results."

"It will work more strongly than has the instigator law, to the end of extermination of the vice of drunkenness," he says.

The new governor promises to eliminate all grafters and men of doubtful political standing from official positions in Sonora. This section is believed by Calles' adherents to pre-empt a sweeping order ousting many of the former governor's staunchest supporters, although De la Huerta promised to retain all of them.

De la Huerta proposes to establish a clothing factory for manufacturing uniforms for the army, the output to be purchased by the government and the profits of the business to support the widows of soldiers. A fish packing plant to employ former soldiers invalided from active duty on account of wounds, on the same terms, is another of his proposals.

He will also establish agricultural communities in Sonora and invite all Mexicans who are now in this country in destitute circumstances to return to Mexico and till the land. Large tracts of land are available in the Altar district of Sonora, for this purpose, he says. The governor also proposes to enlarge the harbor at Guaymas, build long distance telephone systems and automobile roads and to encourage the importation of automobiles in large numbers by the people of Sonora and foreigners.

While offering guarantees of life and safety of property to natives and foreigners, the decree says that any one "who directly or indirectly conspires against the good of the constitutional state," will be executed under the law of January 25, 1882. This law provides for summary execution of traitors.

EL PASO, May 31.—General Gavira commander of the northern Chihuahua border arrived tonight in Casas Grandes, where he expects to meet General J. J. Pershing in conference tomorrow morning according to a message received here by Andres Garcia, the Mexican consul at El Paso. The special train which left Juarez this morning passed through Casas Grandes in the afternoon for Pearson, so as to allow General Gavira to inspect the garrison there. It later returned to the town chosen for the conference which the Mexican commander said prior to his departure would be limited to arrangements for closer cooperation between the Mexican and American forces in the hunt for the bandits.

LAREDO, Texas, May 31.—Nine persons were killed and 35 injured today when a north bound passenger train on the Mexican railway was in collision with a south bound freight train near Rodriguez, Mexico, 40 miles south of Nuevo Laredo. Those killed were five trainmen and four passengers, all Mexicans. Several Americans were aboard the passenger train but none were reported injured.

EL PASO, Tex., May 31.—Cruz Dominguez, the bandit leader defeated by cavalrymen under Major Robert Howze at Ojos Azules on May 2 and driven south toward the Durango border, has returned with his band to the Benito Juarez district, according to private advices received here today from Carachic, Chihuahua. The advices indicated that the Villista lieutenant has hopes, based on treatment recently accorded to the other

DOCUMENT CREATES SENSATION AT HOME

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Extra editions of newspapers containing the note of the Mexican government to the United States were read by thousands of persons in the streets tonight. The document has created a sensation here.

REP. COMMITTEE TO HEAR FORTY CONTESTS TODAY

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tion endorsing the proposition," explained Mrs. Park.

It was reported that the campaign managers of four "favorite sons" candidates met this afternoon to plan an offensive and defensive combination to combat the Roosevelt and Hughes sentiment, but the story was vigorously denied by representatives of all the candidates.

Chicago hotels gradually are filling up with delegates and visitors to the convention, and the lobbies of the Michigan avenue hotels, where the candidates make their headquarters, are crowded with politicians and workers.

TELEGRAPHERS CONSIDER DIFFERENCES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, May 31.—Delegates to the convention of the Commercial Telegraphers Union in session here expressed their views this afternoon upon the controversy which has developed between members of the union and their employers. President S. J. Koenecamp, the president declared no definite action was taken regarding the proposal that a strike be called. Rollan B. Mahany, a federal mediator, addressed the convention in the afternoon and again tonight. When he left it was with the understanding that he would confer further with the union officials at noon tomorrow.

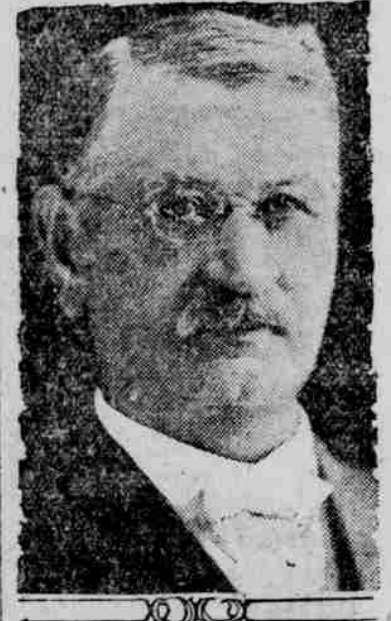
outlaws, of obtaining amnesty from the Carranza authorities.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 31.—Ricardo Flores Magon, associated with General Antonio Villareal in an alleged revolt against Porfirio Diaz before the Madero revolution in Mexico, was placed on trial today in the United States district court with his brother, Enrique Magon, charged with using the mails to incite murder and revolution.

Policemen were called to guard against a threatened demonstration by sympathizers and Mexicans attending the trial, were searched as they entered the court room.

The Magons were indicted in February along with William C. Owen, still at large, in connection with the circulation of their Spanish newspaper, El Regeneracion.

NEW COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE VETS



Gen. George P. Harrison.

General George P. Harrison, of Opelika, Alabama, commander of the army of Tennessee department, United Confederate Veterans, was elected commander-in-chief of the veteran organization at the recent Confederate reunion in Birmingham. He succeeds General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., who declined to stand for re-election.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON ARRIVES SAFELY AT PORT STANLEY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, June 1.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has arrived safely at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The news that Lieutenant Shackleton was safe reached London shortly after midnight. The message was from the explorer himself and announced his arrival at Port Stanley.

The message said his ship, the Endurance, had been "crushed" in a Weddell sea ice floe last October but that it drifted until midwinter when he and his party landed on Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group.

The explorer left in a small boat with five men a week later to summon help, leaving twenty-two men behind. All of them were well, but in a situation which demands the quickest possible relief.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition, which had as an object the crossing of the Antarctic continent from Weddell sea to Ross sea, started from England in August, 1914. Sir Ernest with one section, going to Buenos Aires and the other section being sent to Tasmania. At Buenos Aires, in October, 1914, Sir Ernest sailed for Weddell sea. The other party later proceeded from Tasmania by the steamer Aurora, for Ross Sea, where it was hoped Sir Ernest and his party would join it after crossing the continent.

Early in the present year the Aurora returned to Port Chalmers, N. S., having broken adrift in the ice on May 6, 1915. Eight of her men were ashore when the vessel broke away, and nothing had been heard from Shackleton and his companions at the Ross sea base.

COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT CITY CLUB ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page One)

you will be all right. Either prepare or don't."

Colonel Roosevelt spoke to an immense crowd at the Mercantile luncheon and to a demonstrative crowd. When he left the club house to take an automobile to the City club where he was to deliver the principal speech of the day a tremendous crowd greeted him. The crowd called for a speech.

Col. Roosevelt stood on the seat of the automobile and said: "I am sorry that circumstances were such that I could not address the people of St. Louis in a large hall. I have just one thing to say, I am here to talk straight United States."

The address of Colonel Roosevelt at the City club follows in full:

Here in St. Louis I wish to speak briefly on the subject of Americanism. I stand for straight Americanism unconditioned and unqualified, and I stand against every form of hyphenated Americanism. I do not speak of the hyphen when it is employed as a mere matter of inconvenience, although personally I like to avoid its use even in such manner. I speak of and condemn its use whenever it represents an effort to form political parties along racial lines or to bring pressure to bear on parties and politicians, not for American purposes, but in the interest of some group of voters of a certain national origin, or of the country from which they or their fathers came.

Americanism is not a matter of creed, birthplace or national descent, but of the soul and of the spirit. If the American has the right stuff in him, I care not a snap of my fingers whether he is Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant. I care not a snap of my fingers whether his ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or whether he was born, or his parents were born, in Germany, Ireland, France, England, Scandinavia, Russia or Italy or any other country. All I ask of the immigrant is that he shall be physically and intellectually fit, of sound character, and eager in good faith to become an American citizen. If the immigrant is of the right kind I am for him, and if the native American is of the wrong kind I am against him. But unless the immigrant becomes in good faith an American and nothing else, there he is out of place in this country and the sooner he leaves it the better.

We in this country form a new nation, akin to, but different from, each of the nations of Europe. As Alexander Hamilton put it, "Let us be neither Greeks nor Romans, but Americans." We are false to this country if we rank ourselves as "German-Americans," "English-Americans," "Irish-Americans," or "French-Americans." Our duty is to the United States. This duty should constrain us in the first place to treat the other nations primarily according to the way such treatment serves American interests; and in the second place so far as possible to treat other nations in such manner as serves the interests of mankind at large. Every nation acts sometimes well and sometimes ill. Therefore we should stand for or against any nation accordingly as its behavior tells for good or for evil in the particular crisis with which we have actually to deal. We should be friendly to all nations, and in any crisis we should judge each nation by its conduct in that crisis. We should condemn the misconduct of any nation, we should oppose its encroachments upon our rights with equal vigor, whether it be Germany, England, France, Russia or any other power, according to what it actually does on the given occasion with which we have to deal.

So much for our treatment of other nations. Now for our own citizens. We represent many different race strains. Our ancestors came from many different Old World nationalities. It will spell ruin to this nation if these nationalities remain separated from one another instead of being assimilated to the new and larger American life.

The children and children's children of all of us have to live here in this land together. Our children's children will intermarry, one with another, your children's children, friends, and mine. They will be the citizens of one country. Even if they wished, they could not remain citizens of foreign countries. The attempt to keep them with a half citizenship, with a divided loyalty, split between devotion to the land in which they were born and in which their children are to dwell, and the land from which their fathers came, will merely mean that they fail to remain citizens of the old-world land and yet do not get the benefit of being citizens of the new-world land. The effort to keep our citizenship divided against itself by the use of the hyphen and along the lines of national origin is certain to breed a spirit of bitterness and prejudice and divide between great bodies of our citizens. If some citizens band together as German-Americans or Irish-Americans, then after a while others are certain to band together as English-Americans or as Scandinavian-Americans and every such banding together, every attempt to make for political purposes a German-American alliance or an Irish-American alliance or an English-American alliance or a Scandinavian-American alliance means down at bottom an effort against the interest of straight-out American citizenship, an effort to bring into our nation the bitter old-world rivalries and jealousies and hatreds. What I have been striving for a year and three-quarters to do is to protest against the up-growth of this utterly unAmerican spirit, to protest against the up-growth of a spirit which means, if successful, division and impotence in our national life, the breaking up of our unity as a nation, the severance of our citizenship along the bitter lines of old-world antipathy.

We cannot afford to have our children and our children's children grow up excepting as Americans pure and simple, Americans and nothing else.

If any of our people born here go back to the land from which their fathers came, they find themselves inevitably looked upon as foreigners. The American of English descent who goes to England finds himself looked upon and treated, as he ought to be, as an outsider, a Yankee. His ways of thought are different from the ways of thought of the people of the land. The American of German descent who goes to Germany is not looked upon as a German. He is looked upon and treated as a foreigner, as an American; and his ways

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of thought are different from the ways of thought of the people of the land. He has gone to a land where no divided allegiance would for one moment be permitted, where, very properly whoever dwells in the land is held to a sole and undivided allegiance to the German flag; and the American of German descent who goes there remains absolutely an outsider and an alien, an American, or else he has to become absolutely German. If either the American of English descent or the American of German descent tries to remain with a dual allegiance, with a divided citizenship he merely ceases to become an American without thereby becoming a German or an Englishman or anything else. He becomes a man without a country who has forfeited the right to be stirred by the feeling of patriotic devotion to any land, or to have a special and peculiar kinship with any people. The American birthright is the birthright of all of us; and it is a shame and a disgrace for any man to harbor it for so poor a meas of pottage as is implied in that kind of hyphenated citizenship which means that the individual tries to be a half-way citizen of two lands and forfeits the right to be a whole citizen of any land.

When our nation was formed in the stress of the Revolution, it was under the lead of men of many different race strains: English, Dutch, German, Irish, French. But they were all Americans and nothing else. Their loyalty to this country was whole-hearted and undivided, and they sought to serve only the United States and not any of the countries from which their ancestors had come.

The same rule applies today. Throughout my life my closest personal and political friends have included men who were themselves born in, or whose ancestors were born in, Germany, Ireland or Scandinavia, just as they included men who were of old